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## IX.—NOTES ON THE LANGUAGE OF J. G. SCHOTTEL.

### I.

#### INTRODUCTORY.

In his collection of essays *Von Luther bis Lessing*,<sup>1</sup> F. Kluge discusses at some length W. Scherer's proposition, that Luther marks but a transition period in the history of the German language, while the Modern High German period proper does not begin till the middle of the seventeenth century. I cannot find in Scherer's *Geschichte der deutschen Litteratur* anything so definite as to warrant Kluge's assertion that for Scherer "Schottel marks the beginning of the Modern High German period."<sup>2</sup> In the chronological tables, the Modern High German period begins with the Peace of Westphalia, and after various works by Spee, Gryphius, Lauremberg, Logau, Angelus Silesius and Scriver, Schottel's *Ausführliche Arbeit von der deutschen Hauptsprache* is mentioned, but it does not appear from this or from anything in the text of the volume, that Scherer intended to give Schottel anything like as prominent a place in this period as he had given Luther in the one immediately preceding. That the efforts of Schottel and other grammarians and purists of the seventeenth century contributed much to the wealth as well as the purity and regularity of the modern German language, there can be no doubt. It needs to be determined what Schottel's own share in this work was, what contributions he made to the vocabulary, what reforms he suggested, what position he took with reference to the reforms suggested by others, how far he understood the spirit of the language and the tendencies of its development. The present paper is intended as a step in this direction.

<sup>1</sup> Chap. III, pp. 32 ff.

<sup>2</sup> "Luther ist ihm der Höhepunkt, das Kraftzentrum der *Übergangszeit*—Schottel eröffnet das Neuhochochdeutsche."

Justus Georgius Schottelius<sup>1</sup> was born at Eimbeck in Hanover, where his father was a clergyman. After attending the schools at Hildesheim and the gymnasium of Hamburg, he went to Holland and studied from 1634–1636 at Leyden belles-lettres and jurisprudence, chiefly under Daniel Heinsius, the philologist and poet. Leyden was not only a center of classical learning, but much interest was shown in the history of the Dutch language, and the beginnings of a study of the older Germanic dialects had also been made. After remaining two years, Schottel went to Wittenberg, and thence to Leipzig, where he completed his studies in 1638 and became, for a short time, tutor to a young nobleman. Very soon afterwards, Duke August of Brunswick, the founder of the Wolffenbüttel Library, offered him the position of tutor to his eldest son, Anton Ulrich. Schottel accepted this offer, and remained henceforth in the service of the dukes of Brunswick and died as “Hof-, Kanzlei- und Kammerrat,” at Wolffenbüttel, in 1676.

In Schottel's very first publication we recognize his genuine love of everything German and his honest indignation at the growing influence of foreign thought and manners. In the *Lamentatio Germaniae Expirantis*, “der nunmehr hinsterbenden Nymphen Germaniae elendeste Todesklage” (Braunschweig, 1640), he depicts with expressions of genuine sorrow the wretched condition of Germany. His language rises to the tone of a veritable Philippic in inveighing against the “Spansch-Welsch-Fransch-Teutschen Sinn” of his contemporaries, and especially against the corruption of the German language by the use of foreign words:

“Die schönste Reinlichkeit der Sprache wird beflecket  
Mit fremdem Bettelwerk, ja schädlich wird zerstrecket  
Die eingepflanzte Art; der redet deutsch nicht recht,  
Der den Allmodemann nicht in dem Busen trägt.

<sup>1</sup> Jördens, *Lexikon Deutscher Dichter und Prosaisten* (Leipzig, 1809), iv, 614–625. R. v. Raumer, *Geschichte der germanischen Philologie*, pp. 72 ff. Max v. Waldburg in *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, xxxii, 407–412.

Die Sprache, die da kann die Kron' Europens nehmen,  
 Die will man henckergleich zerstückeln und verlähmen.  
 So hat man ihre Zier mit Flickerei durchlappt  
 Und euer ekler Mund nach fremden Worten schnappt.'<sup>1</sup>

His whole life was to be henceforth devoted to the study and improvement of his mother-tongue. By a series of investigations of special topics, the results of which he published in widely read monographs, he gradually prepared himself for his chief work, his *Teutsche Haupt-Sprache*, a work that has earned for him the epithet of the Jacob Grimm of the seventeenth century.

Schottel's first grammatical work was the *Teutsche Sprachkunst*,<sup>2</sup> which appeared in Brunswick in 1641, and, in a revised and considerably enlarged edition, in 1651.<sup>3</sup> The first part of this book contains a series of so-called *Lobreden*, in the first of which the author gives a large collection of "Testimonia der Gelarten von der Trefflichkeit der deutschen Sprache" and maintains the excellence of the German language against the criticisms of certain foreign writers. In the further *Lobreden*, he proceeds to prove that the present German language is, after all, still the ancient German language, "also ist gleichfalls unsere jetzige Teutsche Sprache eben dieselbe uhralte weltweite Teutsche Sprache" (p. 72). He also makes an interesting attempt to divide the history of the German language into periods, the first beginning with the "anfängliche Bildung der deutschen

<sup>1</sup>Quoted from *Bibliothek deutscher Dichter des XVII. Jahrhunderts*, herausgegeben von W. Müller, ix, 123 f.

<sup>2</sup>Justi-Georgii Schottelii Einbeccensis *Teutsche Sprachkunst*, darin die allerwortreichste, prächtigste, reinlichste, vollkommene uhralte Hauptsprache der Teutschen auss ihren Gründen erhoben, dero Eigenschaften und Kunststücke völliglich endeckt, und also in eine richtige Form der Kunst zum ersten mahle gebracht worden. Abgetheilet in drey Bücher. Braunschweig, Gedruckt bey Balthasar Grubern. Im Jahre 1641. (16mo, pp. xvi, 655.)

<sup>3</sup>Justi-Georgii Schottelii J. V. D. *Teutsche Sprach Kunst*, vielfaltig vermehret und verbessert, darin von allen Eigenschaften der so wortreichen und prächtigen Teutschen Hauptsprache ausführlich und gründlich gehandelt wird. Zum anderen mahle heraus gegeben im Jahre 1651. Braunschweig. In verlegung Christof-Friederich Zilligern. (16mo, pp. xxxviii, 912.)

Wörter," the second with Charlemagne, the third with Rudolph I, "welcher höchstlößlicher Kaiser einen eigenen Reichstag wegen der Teutschen Sprache zu Nürnberg gehalten, darin verabschiedet, dass hinfüro die Teutsche Sprache an stat der Lateinischen überall solte gebraucht werden in Gerichten, und alle Mandata, edicta, privilegia, pacta dotalia, etc."; the fourth with "Herrn Luthero, der zugleich alle Lieblichkeit, Zier, Ungestüm, und bewegenden Donner in die Teutsche Sprache gepflanzt, alle rauhe Bürde ihr abgenommen, und den Teutschen gezeigt, was ihre Sprache, wenn sie wolten, vermögen könnte; the fifth, at the time when the German language should be purified of its foreign elements, "darin das ausländische verderbende Lapp- und Flikwesen künste von der Teutschen Sprache abgekehret, und sie in ihrem reinlichen angeborenen Smukke und Keuschheit erhalten werden: auch darin zugleich die rechten durchgehende Grunde und Kunstwege also künnten gelehret und beliebt werden, dass man gemächlich die Künste und Wissenschaften in der Muttersprache lesen, verstehen und hören möchte."<sup>1</sup>

He comments on the origin of the German letters, and dwells particularly on what appears to him as one of the most characteristic and most valuable features of the German language, viz. its capacity for forming compounds, or, as he strangely calls them, *Verdoppelungen*. He touches upon the qualification of the German language for the expression of poetic sentiment. He tries to prove that almost all the European languages contain German elements, and meets the arguments of those who wish to derive the German from foreign languages. He sketches a plan for a great German dictionary, a plan which Leibniz adopted in the *Unvorgreifliche Gedanken*, a work strongly influenced in many other respects by Schottel, if not written by him, as has been maintained.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Edition of 1651, pp. 91 ff.

<sup>2</sup> Leibniz und Schottelius. *Die Unvorgreiflichen Gedanken*, untersucht und herausgegeben von A. Schmarsow. *Quellen und Forschungen*, xxiii.

The second book of the *Sprachkunst* contains a phonology and accidence, the latter recognizing two conjugations, a "gleichfliessende" and an "ungleichfliessende." The third book is devoted to the syntax and for an Appendix we have a list of German grammatical terms used in this work in place of the customary Latin terms.

In the year 1643 he received from the university of Helmstädt the degree of J. V. D., having presented a dissertation *De poenis juxta cujuscunque delicti meritum juste aestimandis*. The year before, he had become a member of the 'Fruchtbringende Gesellschaft,' assuming the appropriate society-name of 'Der Suchende.' In the year 1646 he also joined the 'Blumenorden' or Nuremberg under the name of 'Fontano.' The *Sprachkunst* was well received and was introduced in the schools of Nuremberg, then one of the chief-centres of purism and other endeavors to improve the German language. Encouraged by his success, and in order to reach a larger circle of readers, he soon published a briefer and more popular treatise, *Der Teutschen Sprach Einleitung*.<sup>1</sup> He tries to show in this little treatise the true character of the German language in accordance with its origin and its elements and to show of what it is capable without resorting to the use of foreign words, and mentions the German *Reichsabschiede* as models of pure and correct German, also the works of Aventinus, Goldast and Luther.

His next work was the outcome of studies poetical rather than grammatical, begun in consequence of his association with the "Fruchtbringende Gesellschaft." In the *Teutsche Versoder Reim-Kunst* (Wolffenbüttel: 1645), a work considerably larger than Opitz' *Buch von der deutschen Poeterey* of 1624, Schottel takes account of the wealth of poetic forms that had

<sup>1</sup> *Der Teutschen Sprach Einleitung*, zu richtiger gewisheit und grundmesigem vermügen der Teutschen Hauptsprache, samt beygefügtten Erklärungen. Ausgefertigt von Justo Georgio Schottelio, Dicasterii Guelphici Assessore. Lübeck, Gedruckt durch Johan Meyer. In Verlegung Matthæi Düncklers Buchh. in Lüneburg. Anno 1643. (16mo, pp. xxxii, 159.)

come into use since the appearance of Opitz' little treatise. It represents, in the main, the tendencies of the Nuremburg school, a florid and stilted style, an artificial and complicated structure of verse and stanza, and all the peculiar playful and tricky rhyme-combinations invented by the *Pegnitzschäfer*. Schottel himself wrote numerous poems, mostly religious. Some of them show moderation, but others rank among the worst products of this artificial period. Such a conception of poetry strikes us as all the more remarkable if we consider how little Schottel sympathized with some of the other tendencies of the *Sprachgesellschaften*, and how much good sense he manifested in dealing, for instance, with the subject of foreign words in his chief work, the *Ausführliche Arbeit von der Teutschen Haubtsprache*.<sup>1</sup>

The latter work is a large quarto volume of about 1,500 pages, and is divided into five books, preceded by various dedications, prefaces, table of contents and list of authorities, and followed by an index and appendices. The work presents, in the main, the material published in the various preceding monographs, considerably enlarged and often greatly modified. The first book consists again of ten so-called *Lobreden*, or introductory essays on various topics connected with the character and the practical use of the language; the second contains the

<sup>1</sup> *Ausführliche Arbeit von der Teutschen Haubtsprache*, worin enthalten Gemelter dieser Haupt Sprache Urankunft, Uhaltertum, Reinlichkeit, Eigenschaft, Vermögen, Unvergleichlichkeit, Grundrichtigkeit, zumahl die Sprach Kunst und Vers Kunst Teutsch und gutentheils Lateinisch völlig mit eingebracht, wie nicht weniger die Verdoppelung, Ableitung, die Einleitung, Nahmwörter, Autores vom Teutschen Wesen und Teutscher Sprache, von der verteuschung, Item die Stammwörter der Teutschen Sprache samt der Erklärung und dergleichen viel merkwürdige Sachen. Abgetheilet in Fünf Bücher. Ausgefertiget von Justo-Georgio Schottelio D. Fürstl. Braunschweig: Lüneburg. Hof- und Consistorial-Rahte und Hofgerichts Assessore. Nicht allein mit Röm: Kayserl. Maj. Privilegio, sondern auch mit sonderbarer Kayserl. Approbation und genehmhaltung, als einer gemeinnutzigen und der Teutschen Nation zum besten angesehenen Arbeit, laut des folgenden Kayserl. Privilegii. Braunschweig, Gedrukt und verlegt durch Christoff Friederich Zilligern, Buchhändlern. Anno MDCLXIII. (4to, pp. xxxvi, 1494.)

etymology, including orthography and accidence; the third, the syntax; the fourth, the prosody or *Teutsche Verskunst oder Reimkunst*; the fifth, seven so-called tracts, the first of which is a reprint of *Der Teutschen Sprach Einleitung* of 1643; the second, a treatise on the origin of German proper names, *de nominibus propriis Veterum Teutonicorum seu Celticorum populorum*; the third, a treatise on German proverbs; the fourth is a brief history of German literature, *Von Deutschlands und Teutschen Scribenten*; the fifth treats *de modo interpretandi in lingua Germanica, wie man recht verteutschen soll*; the sixth contains a list of German roots and primitive words; the seventh, a brief résumé, in Latin, of the contents of the work, *cum monitu ad lectorem*.

Naturally, Schottel's knowledge of the origin and history of the German language and its relations to other languages was very limited, and no one can be amazed if he confounds Celtic with Germanic and looks upon the forms of the language in use in his time as correct and legitimate, to which the language had returned after a period of confusion and corruption, during which endings like *-an* and *-on* were used in place of the correct and better sounding *-en*. But, on the other hand, he shows not only a wide acquaintance with German literature, referring, as he does, to Otfrid, Williram, the Windsbeke and Windsbekin, the Heldenbuch, König Tirol and numerous later authors and works, but he also has some sense of the value of other sources, such as the ancient law-books, the proverbs, etc. He also endeavors, with more or less success, to give some historical explanation for the various rules which he formulates. In the main, of course, his position is that of a grammatical legislator and reformer. By his attempts to fix, for the time being, what he conceived to be the correct language, he at least called the attention of the cultured to the all-important subject of their mother tongue, and pointed out some of the lines along which it might be improved.



## II.

## SCHOTTEL'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GERMAN VOCABULARY.

One of the things on which Schottel insisted as necessary to improve the German language, was the elimination of unnecessary foreign terms by the substitution of equally good native words already in use or of newly coined German compounds. In this matter he shows singularly good sense. He knows very well how intimately patriotism and national feeling are associated with the love of one's mother-tongue. He therefore abhors that species of affectation which prefers a foreign word when a good native word might just as well be used.

“Schaw doch das Wunderweib, sie hat Milchweisse Wangen,  
Ihr' Augen bräunlich-schön, ihr Haar gelb-kräuslich hangen  
Darbei ein Pferdehals, der Leib ist Federbund,  
Die Füße untenwärts sind wie ein Karpenmund.  
Lach, lieber Schawer, lach, so bildet mich ein Mahler  
Und mengt mich unerhört mein Alamodo-praler  
Gar wunderseltzamlich, kein Wort ist fast mehr mein:  
Die Sprachverderberei sol dennoch künstlich sein.”

*Einleitung, p. 20.*

But he is no fanatic; and the absurd attempts of the *Blumenorden* to eliminate from the language every expression that seems to have any connection with a Latin, Greek or other foreign word, are as distasteful to him as the worst corruption that the language had previously suffered. He distinctly declares himself in favor of the retention of really useful foreign words: “Jedoch derjenigen Wörter so der Christlichen Religion halber bey den alten Teutschen haben müssen bekannt werden, sind vermittelst Teutscher termination etzliche geblieben als *Sacrament, Altar, Bischof, Prebende*, gleichfalls, zu halten, dass es besser, und bequemer sey, dieselbe also in Teutscher Sprache zu gebrauchen, als solche mit einem urankünftig Teutschen Worte, welches sonst nicht unschwer zu thun sein möchte, zu

verwechslen" (*Ausführliche Arbeit, etc.*, p. 455); and, in another place he says: "wie die Lateinische Sprache viele Unlateinische und Griechische Wörter, die Griechische Sprache gleichfalls etzliche *barbara vocabula* (wie sie Plato nennet) ihres Nachruhms ungeschmelert behalten, und auf Lateinisch und Griechisch naturalisiret haben, also können und müssen wir auch sothane in den Teutschen Sprachbaum notwendig (weil ein neu ding benahmet wird) eingepfropfte oder durch zulässigen gebrauch eingimpfte, oder aber durch das herkommen fest eingezweigte wörter Teutschem nachruhm ohn schaden nunmehr fein behalten . . . ." (*ib.*, p. 1273). And a little later he speaks of the "ekkelsucht und ausmusterung derjenigen, so kein Teutsch als was ihren Ohren nur Teutsch klinget, zulassen."

Among the numerous new words that Schottel has coined, many have not stood the test of time, and have either never driven out the foreign words which they were intended to replace, or have in their turn been crowded out by others. A sufficient number, however, still remains in use to testify to his skill and good judgment in this matter, while some of those that are not now in use must nevertheless be regarded as very happily coined. Some words coined by Schottel have already been accredited to him, while others, among them some of the most common and most characteristic words of the language, have in the dictionaries heretofore been ascribed to later periods. Some of the words enumerated in the following lists were doubtless used by other writers before Schottel, others may have been, but there is no question that Schottel consciously uses them as new words for the purpose of introducing them. Naturally, as Schottel is a grammarian, the majority of foreign terms that he desires to replace by native words, are the technical terms of grammar, but he does not confine himself to these.

Beginning with grammatical terms, we notice first of all

**Sprachkunst** for *grammatica*, unfortunately not now in common use.

**Wortforschung** for *etymologia*, and

**Wortfügung** for *syntaxis*, both frequently though not exclusively used to-day.

**Wörterbuch**, a word of which Grimm says in the preface to his *Deutsches Wörterbuch*: "Den ausdrück wörterbuch kannte das siebzehnte jahrhundert noch nicht, Stieler weiss nichts davon [he gives his dictionary of 1691 the title *Sprachschatz*], zuerst meines wissens verwendet ihn *Kramer* (1719) nach dem nnl. *woordenboek*, Steinbach und Frisch behielten und führten in allgemein ein; von uns gelangte er zu Schweden und Dänen. . . ." It seems unfortunate that in the 'Wörterbuch' *par excellence* the coiner of this very word should have been overlooked;<sup>1</sup> for Schottel uses *Wörterbuch* ("Lexicon oder vollständiges Wörterbuch") in his first grammatical publication of 1641, seventy-eight years before Grimm's first authority, and always after that, and I cannot find the Dutch *woordenboek* as the title of any dictionary published in Holland previous to that year.

**Mundart** has become so popular a word, that even in technical writings it is often employed, and substitutes proposed at various times, e.g. *Sprachart* and *Redart* have been unable to gain any foot-hold.

**Lautwort** for *onomatopoeicon* would seem to deserve greater popularity than it enjoys.

**Vorstellung** for *paradigma* has never obtained any standing, and

**Doppelung** and **Verdoppelung**, for *compositio*, seem strangely inaccurate designations. On the other hand,

**Rechtschreibung** for *orthographia* is universally used by the side of the older word.

**Ableitung** and **Herleitung** for *derivatio*, as well as the corresponding verbs *ableiten* and *herleiten* are not represented in Grimm's *Wörterbuch* by any earlier authority than Goethe, but they are both found in Schottel, the first in the *Sprachkunst* of 1641.

**Geschlecht** for *genus* seems natural enough; but a very happily coined word is

**Geschlechtwort** for *articulus*, all the more so because it is not a translation; on the other hand **benennend** and **unbenennend** for *definitus* and *indefinitus* seem clumsy compared with the modern **bestimmt** and **unbestimmt**.

**Nennwort**, for *nomen*, still occasionally used, though *Hauptwort* is more common. Schottel uses

**Gemeines Nennwort** for *nomen appellativum*; also **beyständiges Nennwort** for *adjectivum*. *Eigenschaftswort* [not given in Grimm, strange to say] occurs, according to Heyne, only since the eighteenth century.

**Vornennwort** is used for *pronomen*, now replaced by the simpler *Fürwort*. For the subdivisions of the pronouns, personal, demonstrative, etc., Schottel uses the Latin terms.

**Zahlwort** for *numerale* has since been in common use, likewise the excellent

<sup>1</sup>In view of the fact that for the later volumes of the *Wörterbuch* Schottel's writings have been carefully examined, it is probable that when the article *wörterbuch* is reached, this error in the preface will be corrected.

**Zeitwort**, for which Campe later on proposed *Zustandswort*, without finding followers.

**Vorwort**, for *praepositio*, is still occasionally used; not so

**Zuwort**, a literal translation of *adverbium*.

**Fügewort**, for *conjunctio*, seems an excellent term, though it has not attained any great popularity.

**Abwandelung**, for *declinatio*, and the verb **abwandeln**, are well chosen. For the names of the cases, Schottel uses

**Nennendung**, **Geschlechtendung**, **Gebendung**, **Klagendung**, **Rufendung**, and **Nehmendung**, none of which have become popular, being too literal and spiritless translations.

**Einzele Zahl**, for *singularis*, and

**Mehrere Zahl**, for *pluralis*, have given way to the simpler *Einzahl* and *Mehrzahl*.

**Ergrösserung**, for *comparatio*, with the terms **erste**, **mittlere**, and **höchste Staffel**, are not now in use. Schottel employs

**Zeitwandelung** for *conjugatio*, and he recognizes, as said before, two species, the **gleichfliessende** and the **ungleichfliessende**, failing to observe any regularity in the strong verbs and enumerating them finally in alphabetical order. Other grammatical terms are

**Wirkende Deutung** for *activum*; **leidende Deutung** for *passivum*; **Weise** for *modus*; **Weise anzuzeigen** for *indicativus*; **Weise zu fügen** for *conjunctivus*; **Weise zu gebieten** for *imperativus*; **Weise zu enden**, a very strange term for *infinitivus*, also **Endungsweise**; **Mittelwort** for *participium*, still used by purists; **Zeit** for *tempus*; **gegenwärtige Zeit** for *praesens*; **fastvergangene Zeit** for *imperfectum*; **vergangene Zeit** for *perfectum*; **gantzvergangene Zeit** for *plusquamperfectum*; and **zukünftige Zeit** for *futurum*. Not to go through the whole list, I will merely mention **Gleichrichtigkeit** for *analogia*, and **Grundrichtigkeit** for *analogia fundamentalis*, both good words, whatever the distinction may have been; **Hinterstrichlein** for *apostrophe*; **Beistrichlein** for *comma*; **Strichpünglein** for *semicolon*; **Doppelpunkt** for *colon*; **Hauchlaut** for *aspiratio* [Grimm: "als technischer Ausdruck den Grammatikern des achtzehnten Jahrhunderts eigen"; Schottel, 1641]; **Verwunderungszeichen** for *exclamationis signum*; **Doppellaut** for *diphthongus*; **Zwischenwort** for *interjectio*; **Fragzeichen** for *interrogationis signum*, already used by Ickelsamer in his *Deutsche Grammatik* (1527).

Among the most successful words are doubtless **Nachdruck** for emphasis, and **zweideutig**, by the side of the less happily chosen **gleichbenahmt** for *homonymus*. In the syntax he distinguishes between **Vorsatz** and **Nachsatz**; *quantity* and *quality* he renders well by **Wortzeit** and **Wortklang**; *radix* by **Stammwort**; *scansio* by **Abmessung**; *terminatio* by **Endung**.

Among the terms not entirely grammatical we notice **Lehrsatz** for *regula*, *thesis*; **Denkzeit** for *Epoeche*; **Einleitung** for *introductio*; **Fremdgierigkeit**: "Vetera & aliena extollimus, recentium & nostrum ipsorum incuriosi; die frömdgierigkeit scheinet durch ein hartes verhengniss sonderlich den Teut-

schen gar tieff angeboren zu sein" (*Sprachkunst*, III); **Gegenbeweis**, **Handelsgenosse**, both credited by Grimm to Stieler (1691), but found in the *Ausführliche Arbeit*; **Klafterworte** for *sesquipedalia verba*; **kunstgründig**, **kunstrichtig**, **kunstmässig**; **Sinnbild** for *emblemata*; **wortarm**, **wortreich**; **Wortgleichung** for *paronomasia*; **Wortzank** for *logomachia*; **Wortzeiger** for *catalogus verborum*; **Anmerkung** for *observatio*; **Bildungskraft**, **Denkraft**, **Urteilkraft**; **Naturlehrer** for *physicus*, according to Grimm used first in the eighteenth century by Kant and Herder, but found in the *Ausführliche Arbeit*, p. 335.

### III.

#### THE STRONG VERBS.

Inasmuch as levelling in the preterit of the strong verbs constitutes one of the chief characteristics of the Modern High German as compared with the late Middle High German and the language of the transition period, it will be interesting to inquire into Schottel's position with reference to this linguistic tendency. It will be observed that while in certain classes of verbs this levelling process is completed, in others it has hardly begun, and very archaic forms are there the rule, in spite of Schottel's general tendency toward uniformity.<sup>1</sup>

As regards the personal endings, it appears that Schottel, as a rule, uses the full endings *-est* and *-et*, and rarely employs contracted forms. The exceptions occur almost exclusively among the verbs that have, in the 2. and 3. sing. pres. indicative, a vowel different from that of the infinitive. Those having *-eu-* are nearly always contracted: *beugst*, *beugt*; *beutst*, *beut*; *verdreust*; *fleugst*, *fleugt*; *fleuchst*, *fleucht*, but

<sup>1</sup> In the following discussion, the *Teutsche Sprachkunst* of 1641 is denoted by *A*, the second edition of the same of 1651 by *B*, the *Ausführliche Arbeit* of 1663 by *C*.

Unless otherwise stated, the endings in the second and third pers. sing. pres. ind. are *-est* and *-et*, and the radical vowel is the same as in the infinitive; in the preterit, the first and third persons have no ending, and the second person has the ending *-est*; the radical vowel throughout the preterit is that of the first pers. sing. ind. Furthermore, unless otherwise stated, the forms are the same in *A*, *B*, and *C*, except that, as a rule, *A* does not give the forms for the preterit subjunctive.

*fliehest, fliehst; freurst, freurt; kreuchst, kreucht; leugst, leugt; reuchst, reucht; scheust; schleust; seuffst, seufft; seudst, seud; treugst, treugt; treuffst, treufft; verleurst, verleurt; zeugst, zeugt, but ziehest, ziehet; exceptions are geussest, geneussest, scheubest, entspreussest. Those with ä (e) and i (ie) are also often contracted, particularly when the vowel is short, but many uncontracted forms occur, more in the second person than in the third, and more in C than in A and B: befihlest by the side of befihlt; birgst, birgt, by the side of verbirgest, verbirget C; brichst, bricht; fichst, ficht in A and B, but fichtest, fechtest, ficht and fechtet in C; hilffst, hilft; ledst, led; ligest, liget and ligt; nimst, nimt; quillest, by the side of quillt; schläffest, but schläfft, etc. All verbs leaving the vowel in the 2. and 3. sing. unmodified, have the full endings, except greiffst and kneiffst, by the side of greiffest and kneiffest. In the 2. sing. pret. the -e- is hardly ever omitted.*

The inorganic -e in the 1. and 3. sing. pret. is occasionally found after *h*: *diehe* (by the side of the queer *diehte*) in *B* and *C*; *friehe*; *liehe, ziehe* for the 1. person, by the side of the irregular *ziehet* for the 3. person, likewise *verziehe*; *flohe*; *sahe* for the 1. person, by the side of *sah*; once the -e occurs after another consonant: *fohte*.

## I.

**beissen**—*biss*—*gebissen*.

**bleiben**—*blieb*—*geblieben*.

[**ver-**]**bleichen**—*verblich*—*verblichen*.

**deihen, gedeihen** (not in *A*)—*dieh, -est, -ete* and *-e*—*gediehn*.

[**be-**]**fleisen**—*befliss*—*beflissen*.

**gleiten** (not in *A*)—*glitt*—*geglitten*.

**greiffen**, *greiffest, greiffst*—*A, B: griff, C: grieff*—*gegriffen*.

**kneiffen**, *kneiffest, kneiffst*—*kniff*—*gekniffen*.

**leiden**—*litt*—*gelitten*.

**verleihen** (not in *A*)—*liehe, liehest, liehe*—*geliehen*.

**meiden**, *A* and *B* refer to *scheiden*, q. v. *C: mied, meidete; mietest meidetest; mied meidete; miedten meideten; midtet meidetet; midten meideten—gemitten gemeidet. "Usitatus est Anomalum gemitten."*—**vermeiden**, *A: vermitt*—*vermitteln*; *B, C: vermitt, vermeidete—vermitteln, vermeidet*.

**pfeiffen**—*pfiß*—*gepfißen*.

**reiben**—*rieb*—*gerieben*.

- reissen**—*riss*—*gerissen*.  
**reiten**—*ritt*—*geritten*.  
**scheinen**—*schien*—*geschienen*.  
**scheissen**—*schiss*—*geschissen*.  
**schleichen** (*B*: *sleichen*, etc.)—*schlich*—*geschlichen*.  
**schleiffen** (*B*: *sleiffen*) *A*, *B* refer to *greiffen*, q. v.—*C*: *schliff*—*geschliffen*.  
**schleissen** (*B*: *sleissen*, etc.)—*schliss*—*geschlissen*.  
**schmeissen** (*B*: *smeissen*, etc.)—*schmiss*—*geschmissen*.  
**schneiden** (*B*: *sneiden*, etc.)—*schnitt*—*geschnitten*.  
**schreiben**—*schrieb*—*geschrieben*.  
**schreyen**—*schrye*—*geschryen*.  
**seihen, seigen** (only in *C*)—*seihete, seigete*—*gesehen, gesigen*.  
**schreiten**—*schrift* (*C*: *schritt*)—*geschritten*.  
**schweigen** (*B*: *sweigen*, etc.)—*schwieg*—*geschwiegen*.  
**[ver-]siegen** (only in *C*)—p. p. *versiegen*, “fons exsiccatus & aridus, ein Brunn so versiegen.” Schottel evidently does not know the more regular form *verseigen* for the present, nor the preterit *versog* and p. p. *versogen* used by Stieler and others with the present *versiegen* according to *wiegen*—*wog*—*gewogen*.  
**speyen**—*speyete, spie*—*gespien, gespeyet*.  
**spleissen** (only in *C*)—*spliss*—*gesplissen*.  
**steigen**—*stieg*—*gestiegen*.  
**streiten**—*stritt*—*gestritten*.  
**[ver-]gleichen**—*verglich*—*verglichen*.  
**weichen**—*wich*—*gewichen*.  
**weisen**—*wies*—*gewiesen*.  
**zeihen** (*A* and *B* refer to *leihen*, q. v.) *C*: pret. 1. *ziehe*, 2. *ziehst*, 3. *ziehet*,—*geziehen*. The *-t* in the 3. sing. pret. is probably due to a misprint, although *verzeihen* has it also.

Here belong also

- scheiden**—*schied*—*geschieden*, the transfer of which from the reduplicating verbs to this series seems to be accomplished, as Schottel does not give the older p. p. *gescheiden*, which still occurs in Luther, Gen. 13, 14.  
**freihen** (in *B* and *C*)—*freihete, friehe*—*gefriehen, gefreiet*. It seems strange that Schottel should have given the strong forms without characterizing them as rare; Grimm does not give a single example of their use and the only one cited by Heyne from Philander von der Linde (*Scherzhafte Gedichte*, 1713) “es haben andre sonst als du um mich *gefriehen* (: *ziehen*)” is late and proves little. I can find no other example.  
**preisen**—*preisete, pries*; subj. (not in *A*) *priese*—*gepreiset, gepriesen*; the older weak forms which Luther uses exclusively, are still recognized as correct, except in the preterit subjunctive, where *B* and *C* have only the strong form.

In this class the process of levelling in the preterit is completed, and the original vowel of the singular has in every case given way to that of the plural. Forms like *er reit*, *er schneit* often occurring in the 16. and 17. centuries<sup>1</sup> are no longer recognized by Schottel. The levelling process has extended also to the preterits with *ē* before *-h* and *-w*: *lēch*, *dēch*, *schrē* > *liehe*, *diehe*, *schrye*.

The struggle between long and short *i* has been decided according to the rule that *ɪ* appears before original surds and aspirates, *ī* before sonants; the only exception is *grieff* (*C*) by the side of *griff*, (*A*, *B*).

Differentiation of consonants according to Verner's law is still found in *meiden*—*mied*, *vermitt*—*meidten*, *midten*—*gemitten*, while in *gedeihen*, *leiden* and *ziehen* usage has decided between the consonant of the pret. sing. and that of the pret. plur. The *g* of *gesigen* has crept into the present tense, giving the infinitive *seigen* by the side of the older *seihen*.

A tendency to become weak is seen in *meiden*, *seihen*, and *speyen*; on the other hand, many verbs of which weak forms often occur in the 16th and 17th centuries, are given only as strong. The fact that such an unquestionably strong verb as *treiben* is, doubtless by an oversight, omitted from the list of strong verbs in *A*, *B* and *C*, makes it difficult to say whether the omission of *schneien* implies its classification as a weak verb or not.

## II.

**biegen**; 1. *beuge*, *biege*; 2. *beugst*; 3. *beugt*—*bog*—*gebogen*.

**bieten**; 2. *beutst*; 3. *beut*—*bot*—*geboten*.

[**ver-**]drriessen; *A* and *B* refer to *giessen*, *C*: 2. *verdreust*; 3. *verdreust*—*verdros*—*verdrossen*.

**fliegen**; 2. *fleugst*; 3. *A*: *fleuget*; *B*, *C*: *fleugt*—*flog*—*geflogen*.

**fliehen** (only in *C*); 2. *fleuchst*, *fliehst*; 3. *fleucht*, *fliehet*—*flohe*—*geflohen*.

**fliessen**; 2. *fleust*; 3. *fleust*—*floss*—*geflossen*.

**frieren**; 2. *freurst*; 3. *freurt*—*fror*—*gefroren*.

**giessen**; 2. *geusset*; 3. *geust*—*goss*—*gegossen*.

<sup>1</sup>For examples see Kehrein's *Grammatik der deutschen Sprache des funfzehnten bis siebzehnten Jahrhunderts*, I, 247 sqq.



**kiesen**; 2. *kiesest*; 3. *kieset*—*kohr*—*gekohren*.  
**kriechen**; 2. *kreuchst*; 3. *kreucht*—*kroch*—*gekrochen*.  
**liegen**; 2. *leugst*; 3. *leugt* (*A leugst*; misprint)—*log*—*gelogen*.  
**[ver-]lieren**; 2. *verleurst*; 3. *verleurt*—*verlohr*—*verlohren*.  
**[ge-]niessen**; 2. *geneusset*; 3. *geneust*—*genos*—*genossen*.  
**riechen**; 2. *reuchst*; 3. *reucht*—*roch*—*gerochen*.  
**schiessen** (not in *A*); 2. *scheust*; 3. *scheust*—*schoß*—*geschossen*.  
**schliessen** (*B*: *sliessen*); *A* and *B* refer to *giessen*, q. v. *C*: 2. *schleust*; 3. *schleust*—*schloss*—*geschlossen*.  
**sieden**; 2. *seudst*; 3. *seud*—*sott*—*gesotten*.  
**[ent-]spriessen**; *A* and *B* refer to *giessen*, q. v. *C*: 1. *entsprisse*; 2. *entspreusset*; 3. *entspreust*; pl. *entsprissen*—*entspros*—*entsprossen*.  
**stieben**; *A* and *B* refer to *schieben*, q. v. *C*: 2. *stiebest*; 3. *stiebet*.  
**triegen**; 2. *treugst*; 3. *treugt*—*trog*—*getrogen*.  
**trieffen**: 2. *treuffst*; 3. *treufft*—*troff*—*getroffen*.  
**ziehen**; *A*: 2. *zeugst*; 3. *zeugt*; *B, C*: 2. *zeugst*, *ziehest*; 3. *zeugt*, *ziehet*—*zog*—*gezogen*.

The few verbs belonging to this class that have in O.H.G. *û* in the present, are otherwise regular:

**sauffen**; 2. *seuffst*; 3. *seufft* (*B*: *seufst*, *seuft*)—*soff*—*gesoffen*.  
**saugen**; 2. *saugest*—*sog*—*gesogen*. The -*au*- of the 2. pers. is probably due to a desire to avoid confusion with the causative *seugen*; *C*: "*seugen* 'lectare infantem' ist regular."

Here belongs also

**schauben** 'trudere,' 'pellere,' 'poulser'; 2. *scheubest*; 3. *scheubet*—*schob*; subj. *schöbe*, *schübe*—*geschoben*. Given thus in *A, B, C*, except that the pret. subj. is wanting in *A*. *C* alone has, in addition to *schauben*, and as a separate verb,  
**schieben** 'protrudere,' 'bouler'; 2. *schiebest* ("interdum *scheubest*"); 3. *schiebet*, *scheubet*—*schob*; subj. *schöbe*—*geschoben*. It is clear that this is a distinction without a difference, and that *schauben* is due to Low German influence.<sup>1</sup>

It will be seen that in this class too the process of levelling in the preterit is completed, no traces of the *ou* of the pret. sing. or of the more persistent *u* of the pret. plur. remaining, with the only exception, as regards the latter, of the subjunc-

<sup>1</sup> Both *A* and *B* say under *stieben* "*sih schieben*," but only *schauben* appears in the list.

tive *schübe*, by the side of *schöbe*, over against *böge*, *böle*, *flöge*, *flösse*, *fröre*, *gösse*, *köhre*, *kröche*, *löge*, *verlöhre*, *genösse*, *röche*, *söffe*, *söge*, *schösse*, *schlösse*, *sötte*, *sprösse*, *tröge*, *tröffe*, *zöge*.<sup>1</sup>

Similarly, analogy has removed all distinctions between preterit singular and preterit plural, as regards final consonants, and forms like *kos* are no longer recognized by Schottel. The decision has in every case been given in favor of the consonant of the pret. plural, probably through the influence of the past participle: *frohr*, *kohr*, *verlohr*, *sott*, *zog*.

On the other hand, there seems to be hardly a beginning made to assimilate the vowel of the 2. and 3. sing. to that of the rest of the present tense, and *eu* is still the rule. The only exceptions are: *fliehest*, *flieheth*, mentioned after *fleuchst*, *fleucht*; <sup>2</sup> *kienst*, *kieseth*; *stiebest*, *stiebeth* in *C*, while *A* and *B* apparently mean to recognize forms with *-eu-*; *ziehest*, *zieheth*, given in *B* and *C* after *zeugst* and *zeugt*, while *A* has only the latter. Of all the verbs in this class, *ziehen* is probably the most common, and the fact that *A* has only the forms with *eu* may be taken to indicate that with Schottel the tendency to substitute *-ie-* for *-eu-* in the 2. and 3. pers. had only just begun. The first person has regularly the vowel of the infinitive; the only exception, *beuge*, is doubtless due to confusion with the causative *beugen*, O. H. G. and M. H. G. *bougen*. In *ziehen*, *h* is changed to *g* in the 2. and 3. pres. indicative in the contracted forms with *-eu-*; but *verziehen*, *verzeuchst*, *verzeucht* (*C*).

### III.

#### a. VERBS ENDING IN A NASAL FOLLOWED BY ANOTHER CONSONANT.

**binden**—1. *band*; 2. *bundest*; 3. *band*; pl. *bunden*; subj. *bünde*—*gebunden*.  
**dringen** (*C*: "item *dreng*, *drengest*, etc.")—1. *drang*; 2. *drungest*; 3. *drang*;  
 pl. *drungen*; subj. *drünge*—*gedrungen*.

**finden**—1. *fand*; 2. *fundest*; 3. *fand*; pl. *funden*; subj. *fünde*—*gefunden*.

<sup>1</sup>For many archaic forms occurring in the 17th century, see Kehrein, *ib.* I, 255 sqq.

<sup>2</sup>It is not certain that Schottel always meant the second form to be regarded as the one used less often.

- gelingen**—1. *gelang*; 2. *gelungest*; 3. *gelang*; pl. *gelungen*; subj. *gelinge*—*gelungen*.
- klingen**—1. *klang*; 2. *klungest*; 3. *klang*; pl. *klungen*; subj. *klänge*—*geklungen*.
- ringen**—1. *rang*; 2. *rungest*; 3. *rang*; pl. *rungen*; subj. *ränge*—*gerungen*.
- schwinden** (*B*: *swinden*, etc.)—1. *schwand*; 2. *schwundest*; 3. *schwand*; pl. *schwunden*; subj. *schwünde*—*geschwunden*.
- schwingen** (*B*: *swingen*, etc.)—1. *schwang*; 2. *schwungest*; 3. *schwang*; pl. *schwungen*; subj. *schwüinge*—*geschwungen*.
- singen**—1. *sang*; 2. *sungest*; 3. *sang*; pl. *sungen*; subj. *sänge*—*gesungen*.
- sinken** (*A*: *sincken*)—1. *sank*; 2. *sunkest*; 3. *sank*; pl. *sunken*; subj. *sünke*—*gesunken*.
- springen**—1. *sprang*; 2. *sprungest*; 3. *sprang*; pl. *sprungen*; subj. *sprünge*—*gesprungen*.
- stinken** (*A*: *stincken*)—1. *stank*; 2. *stunkest*; 3. *stank*; pl. *stunken*; subj. *stünke*—*gestunken*.
- trinken** (*A*: *trincken*)—1. *trank*; 2. *trunkest*; 3. *trank*; pl. *trunken*; subj. *trünke*—*getrunken*.
- winden** ‘torquere’—1. *wand*; 2. *wundest*; 3. *wand*; pl. *wunden*; subj. *wünde*—*gewunden*.
- winden** ‘vincere’ (in *B* and *C*)—1. *wand*; 2. *wannest*; 3. *wand*; pl. *wunnen*; subj. *wünne*—*gewonnen*. Apparently confused with **[ge-]winnen**.
- zwingen**—1. *zwang*; 2. *zwungest*; 3. *zwang*; pl. *zwungen*; subj. *zwünge*—*gezwungen*.

Here may also be mentioned

- beschenken**—*A*: 1. *beschank*; 2. *beschankest*;—*beschuncken*; “aliud est *beschencket*,” *B*, *C*: 1. *beschank*, *beschenkte*; 2. *beschankest*, *beschenkest*;—*beschenket*, “interdum *beschunken*.”

#### b. VERBS ENDING IN A DOUBLE NASAL.

- beginnen**—1. *began*, *begunte*; 2. *beguntest*; 3. *begun*, *begunte*; plur. not given; subj. *begünite*—*begunnen*, *begonnen*.
- rinnen**—1. *ran*; 2. *rinnest*; 3. *ran*; pl. *runnen*; subj. *runne*—*geronnen*.
- schwimmen** (*B*: *swimmen*)—1. *schwamm*; 2. *schwummet*; 3. *schwamm*; pl. *schwummen*; subj. *schwümme*;—*A*: *geschwummen*; *B*, *C*: *geschwummen*, *geschwommen*.
- sinnen**. Not given in *A*; *B* and *C* give only the p. p. *gesonnen*. All three have *besinnen*—1. *besann*; 2. *besannest*; 3. *besann*; pl. not given; subj. *besünne*—*besonnen*.
- spinnen**—1. *spann*; 2. *spunnet*; 3. *spann*; pl. *spunnen*; subj. *spünne*—*gesponnen*.
- [ge-]winnen**—1. *gewan*; 2. *gewunnet*; 3. *gewan*; pl. *gewunnen*; subj. *gewünne*—*gewonnen*.

## c. VERBS ENDING IN A LIQUID FOLLOWED BY ANOTHER CONSONANT.

- bergen**; 2. *birgst*; 3. *birgt*—1. *barg*; 2. *bargest*; 3. *barg*; pl. not given; subj. *bürge*;—*geborgen*.—*verbergen*; 2. *verbirgest*; 3. *verbirget*;—1. *verbarg*; 2. *verborgest*; 3. *verbarg*; pl. *verborgen*; subj. *verbürge*;—*verborgen*.
- bersten**; 2. *birstest*, *birst*; 3. *birst*;—1. *barst*; 2. *borstest*; 3. *A: barst*; *B, C: borst*; pl. *borsten*; subj. *börste*;—*geborsten*.
- [ver-]derben**; 2. *verdirbest*; 3. *verdirbet*;—1. *verdarb*; 2. *verdurbest*, *verdorb*; 3. *verdorb*; pl. *verdurban*, *verdorben*; subj. *verdürbe*;—*verdorben*.
- [be-]fehlen**; 2. *befihlest*; 3. *befihlt*;—1. *befahl*; 2. *befohlest*; 3. *befohl*; pl. *befohlen*; subj. *beföhle*;—*befohlen*.
- gelten**; 2. *gilttest*; 3. *gilt*;—1. *galt*; 2. *goltest*; 3. *golt*; pl. *galtten*; subj. *gülte*;—*gegoltten*.
- helfen** (*A: helfen*, etc.); 2. *hilfst*; 3. *hilft*;—1. *half*; 2. *hulfst*; 3. *half*; pl. not given; subj. *hülfe*;—*geholffen*.
- quellen**; 2. *quillest*; 3. *quillt*;—1. *quall*; 2. *quollest*; 3. *quall*; pl. *quollen*; subj. *quellete*;—*gequollen*.
- schelten**; 2. *schilttest*; 3. *schilt*; pl. *scholten*, evidently a misprint, although running through *A, B, C*;—1. *schalt*, 2. *schaltest*, *C* also *schultest*; 3. *schalt*; pl. not given; subj. *schülte*;—*gescholten*.
- schmelzen** (*A: schmelzen*, etc., *B: smelzen*, etc.); 2. *schmilzest*; 3. *schmilzet*;—1. *schmalz*; 2. *schmolzest*, *B* and *C* also *schmulzest*; 3. *schmalz*; pl. not given; subj. *schmülze*;—*geschmolzen*. “*Variatur per omnes vocales, schmalz schmelzen schmilzest schmolzest schmulzest.*”
- schwellen** (*B: swellen*, etc.); 2. *schwillst*, *A: schwilst*; 3. *schwillt*, *A: schwilt*;—1. *schwall*; 2. *schwollest*; 3. *schwall*; pl. *schwollen*; subj. *schwölle*;—*geschwollen*.
- sterben**; 2. *stirbest*; 3. *stirbet*;—1. *starb*; 2. *sturbest*, *storbest*; 3. *starb*; pl. *sturben*, *storben*; subj. *stürbe*;—*gestorben*.
- werben**; *A* and *B* refer to *sterben*; *C* conjugates like *sterben*, but adds *sturb* for the 3. pers. pret.
- werden**; 2. *wirst*; 3. *wird*;—1. *ward*; 2. *wurdest*, *wordest*; 3. *ward*; pl. *würden*, *worden*; subj. *würde*;—*geworden*. The form *würden* in the pret. plur. must be a misprint, although it runs through *A, B* and *C*.
- werfen** (*A: werffen*, etc.); 2. *wirfst*; 3. *wirft*;—1. *warf*; 2. *wurfest*, *worfest*; 3. *warf*; pl. *wurfen*; subj. *würfe*;—*geworfen*.
- [ver-]wirren**;—p. p. **verworren**.

Here belongs also

- [er-]schallen** (simplex not given)—*erscholl*; subj. *erschülle*;—*erschollen*, in which verb the weak present *schallen* has combined with the pret. and p. p. of the strong *schellen*, which was becoming obsolete. In Clajus' *Grammatik* (1578) only the weak forms are given.

It will be seen that in this class levelling in the preterit has made but little progress. As a rule, the singular has *a*, the plural *u* (*o*), the subjunctive *ü* (*ö*). The 2. sing. has the vowel of the plural, with the ending *-est*. This survival of the old distinction between the 1. and 3. pers. on the one hand, and the 2. pers. on the other, is perhaps the most striking archaism in Schottel's conjugation.

There are but slight beginnings of a confusion of the several vowels. The first subdivision has regularly *i—ā—u, ü—u*, the only exception being *wannest*. The second subdivision has *i—ā—u, ü—o*, but there are a few exceptions: 3. sing. pret. *begun* and p. p. *begunnen* before *begonnen*; *geschwummen* before *geschwommen*; *besannest*; besides, the pret. plurals of *beginnen* and [*be-*]*sinnen* are not given, from which, however, it would not be safe to infer that they had the same vowel as the singulars. The third subdivision is less regular than the two others. The pret. plurals of *bergen*, *helfen*, *schallen*, *schelten*, *schmelzen* are not given; of the remainder, one has *u* viz. *werfen*; four have *o*, viz. *bersten*, *befehlen*, *quellen*, *schwellen*; four may take either *u* or *o*, viz. *sterben*, *verderben*, *werben*, *werden* (?); one has the vowel of the singular, *a*, viz. *gelten*. The 1. sing. pret. has *a*, with the exception of *schellen*, which has *o*. In the 2. sing. pret. one verb has *u*, viz. *helfen*; five have *o*, viz. *bersten*, *befehlen*, *gelten*, *quellen*, *schwellen*; six have *u* and *o*, viz. *verderben*, *schmelzen* (*u* in *B* and *C*), *sterben*, *werben*, *werden*, *werfen*; one has *u* and *a*, viz. *schelten* (*u* in *C*); but only one has the same vowel as in the first and third persons, viz. *bergen*. In the 3. sing. pret. the majority have only *a*; *befehlen* and *gelten* have *o*; *bersten* has *a* in *A*, and *o* in *B* and *C*; *sterben* has *a* in *A* and *B*, while *C* adds *sturb*. The subjunctive has *ü*, except *börste*, *beföhle*, *schwölle*, and the weak *quellele*.

## IV.

**brechen**; 2. *brichst*; 3. *bricht*;—*brach*; subj. *bröche*;—*gebrochen*.  
**gebehren**; 2. *gebehrest*; 3. *gebehrt*; *B* and *C* also: *gebührest*, *gebührt*;—*gebahr*; subj. *geböhr*;—*geborren*.

**dreschen**; 2. *drischest*; 3. *drischet*;—1. *drasch*, *drosch*; 2. *draschest*; 3. *drasch*; pl. *droschen*; subj. *drösche*;—*gedroschen*.

**fechten**; *A* and *B* refer to *flechten*, q. v.; *C*: 2. *fichtest*, *fechtest*; 3. *ficht*, *fechtet*;—1. *fochte*; 2. *fochtest*; 3. *fochte*; pl. *fochten*; subj. *föchte*, *füchte*;—*gefochten*.

**flechten**; 2. *flichst*; 3. *flicht*;—*A*: 1. *floch*; 2. *flochtest*; 3. *floch*; pl. *flochten*; *B*, *C*: 1. *flochte*; 2. *flochtest*; 3. *flochte*; pl. *flochten*; subj. *flöchte*;—*geflochten*.

[**ver-**]**heelen** (not in *A*); the p. p. *verholen* is the only surviving form of the strong verb.

**kommen**; 2. *kommest*, *komst* (*C*:—*mm*); 3. *kommet*;—*kam*; subj. *käme*;—*gekommen*.

**leschen** (not in *A*); p. p. [**er-**]**loschen**.

**nehmen**; 2. *nimst*; 3. *nimt*;—*nam*; subj. *nähme*;—*genommen*.

**rechen**; 2. *richest*; 3. *rechet*;—p. p. *gerochen*.

**scheren**; 2. *scherest*;—*schor*; subj. *schöre*;—*geschoren*.

[**er-**]**schrekken** (not in *A*); 2. *erschrekkest*;—*erschrak*; subj. *erschrekte*, *erschrückte*;—*erschrocken*.

**sprechen**=*brechen*; *C*: “Dieses Wort wird durch alle Vocale variirt, als: *sprach*, *sprechen*, *spricht*, *gesprochen*, *Spruch*; item durch die beiden Kleinlaute *ö*, *ü*, als: *spröche*, *Sprüche*.”

**stechen**; *A* and *B* refer to *brechen*; *C*: 2. *stichest*; 3. *sticht*;—*stach*; pl. *stachen* (interdum *stochen*); subj. *stöche*;—*gestochen*.

**stehlen**; 2. *stihlst*; 3. *stihlt*;—1. *stahl*; 2. *stohlest*; 3. *stahl*; pl. *stohlen*;—subj. *stöhle*;—*gestohlen*.

**treffen**; 2. *triffst*; 3. *trifft*;—*traff*; subj. *tröffe*;—*getroffen*.

In this class, the old distinction of quantity between pret. sing. and pret. plur. has completely disappeared, unless a trace of it is to be sought in the subjunctive *nähme* over against the indicative *nam*. There seems to have been a tendency to maintain the difference in vowel between pret. sing. and pret. plur. by substituting for the originally long *a* of the plural, which was no longer distinguished from the originally short *a* of the singular, an *o*, which in its turn penetrated into the singular. In the plural, *o* is found in *dreschen*, *fechten*, *flechten*,<sup>1</sup> *scheren*, *stechen* (“interdum”) and *stehlen*; the *o* has also penetrated into the whole singular of *fechten*, *flechten*, and *scheren*, and is further found in the 1. sing. *drosch*, by the side of *drasch*, and in the 2. sing. *stohlest*. The subjunctive has *ö*,

<sup>1</sup> These two verbs had, as is well known, long *u* in the plural in M. G.

the only exceptions being *käme* and *nähme*. This tendency to introduce *o* into the pret. sing. and pret. plur. may have been helped by the fact that the verbs of this class agreed in the p. p. with those of class II (*fliegen—flog—geflogen*) which had *o* throughout the preterit.

## V.

**bitten** ;—*bat* ;—subj. *bete* ;—*gebeten*.

**essen** ; 2. *issect* ; 3. *isset* ;—*ass* ; subj. *ässe* ;—*gegessen*, *gessen*. Likewise **fressen**.

**geben** ; 2. *gibst* ; 3. *giebt* (*A* : *giebet*) ;—*gab* ; subj. *gäbe* ;—*gegeben*.

**[ver-]gessen** ; 2. *vergisset* ; 3. *vergisset* ;—*vergass* ; subj. *B* : *vergässe*, *C* : *vergesse* ;—*vergessen*.

**lesen** ; 2. *list*, *liesest* ; 3. *list*, *lieset* ;—*las* (*3. A* : *lass*) ; subj. *läse*.

**ligen** ; 2. *ligest* ; 3. *liget*, *ligt* ;—*lag* ; subj. *lege* ;—*gelegen*.

**messen** ; 2. *missect* ; 3. *misset* ;—*mass* ; subj. *mässe* ;—*gemessen*.

**[ge-]schehen** ; 3. *geschiehet* ;—*geschach* ; subj. *geschehe* ;—*geschehen*.

**sehen** ; 2. *sihst* ; 3. *sihet* ;—1. *sah*, *sahe* ; 2. *sahest* ; 3. *sah* ; subj. *sähe* ;—*gesehen*.

**sitzen** ;—*sass* ; subj. *sässe* ;—*gesessen*.

**treten** ; 2. *tritttest*, *trittst* (*B* : *trist*) ; 3. *tritt* ;—1. *trat* ; 2. *A* : *tratest*, *B* and *C* : *tratttest* ; 3. *trat* ; subj. *träte* ;—*getreten*.

**wegen** ; 2. *wigst* ; 3. *wigt* ;—*wog* ; subj. *wöge* ;—*gewogen*.

No traces of a difference between pret. sing. and pret. plur. remain, nor has *a* been supplanted by *o* as in class IV, except in *wegen*, which may be regarded as having gone over into class II ; *pflegen*, which early forms a p. p. *gepflogen*, Schottel evidently means to treat as weak. In the subjunctive, *ä* prevails, but *e* is found in *bete*, *vergesse* (*B* : *vergässe*), *lege*, *gescheat*.

## VI.

**bakken** ; (*A* : *backen*, etc.) ; 2. *bakkest* ; 3. *bekket* ;—1. *buch* ; 2. *buchest* (*A* : *buchst*) ; 3. *buch* ; subj. *büche* ; 3. *büchet* (evidently a misprint, although found in *B* and *C*) ; *gebakken*.

**fahren** ; 2. *fährest* ; 3. *fähret* ;—*fuhr* ; subj. *führe* ;—*gefahren*.

**graben** ; 2. *gräbest* ; 3. *gräbet* ;—*grub* ; subj. *grübe* ;—*gegraben*.

**heben** ; *hub* ; subj. *hübe* ;—*gehoben*, *gehaben*.

**jagen** (not in *A*) ; 2. *B* : *jägest*, *jegst* ; *C* : *jagest*, *jegst* ; 3. *jaget*, *jägt* ;—*jug* ; subj. *jüge* ;—*gejaget*.

**laden** ; 2. *ledst* ; 3. *led* ;—*lud* ; subj. *lüde* ;—*geladen*.

**mahlen**, 'pingere' ; 2. *mehlest* ; 3. *mehlet* ;—*muhl* ; subj. *mühle* ;—*gemahlen*.

**schaffen**; 2. *schaffest*;—*schuff*; subj. *schüfte* (both *B* and *C*);—*geschaffen*.  
**schlagen** (*B*: *slagen*, etc.); 2. *schlägst*, 3. *schlägt*, (*A*: *schlegst*, *schlegt*);—*schlag*; subj. *schlüge*;—*geschlagen*.  
**schweren** (*B*: *sweren*, etc.); 2. *schwerest*;—*schwur*: subj. *schwüre*;—*geschworen*.  
**tragen**; 2. *A*: *tregst*; *B*, *C*: *trägst*; 3. *A*: *tregt*; *B*, *C*: *trägt*;—*trug*; subj. *trüge*;—*getragen*.  
**wachsen**; 2. *wechst*; 3. *wechsel*;—*wuchs*; subj. *wüchse*;—*gewachsen*.  
**waschen**; 2. *A*: *weschest*; *B*, *C*: *wäschest*; 3. *A*: *weschet*; *B*, *C*: *wäschet*;—*wusch*; subj. *wüsche*;—*gewaschen*.

This class is very regular. The *o* in *geschworen* is, of course, quite old; the new *gehoben* is placed before the older *gehaben*, but the still more modern *hob* is not yet mentioned. Note-worthy are the irregular *jug*, *jüge*, by the side of *gejaget*, and *muhl*, *mühle*, *gemahlen*. In the 2. and 3. pres. indicative, *e* and *ä* are about equally distributed, both being used in long and short stems, while *A* has *e* more frequently than *B* and *C*.

## VII.

## a.

**blasen**; 2. *bläsest*; 3. *bläset*;—*blies*;—*geblasen*.  
**braten**; 2. *A*: *brettest*; *B*, *C*: *bretest*; 3. *bret*;—*briet*;—*gebraten*.  
**fallen**; 2. *fällst*; 3. *fällt*;—*fiel*;—*gefallen*.  
**fangen**; 2. *fengest*; 3. *fengt*;—*fieng*;—*gefangen*.  
**halten**; *A*: 2. *hältest*; 3. *hält*; *B*, *C*: -e;—*hielt*;—*gehalten*.  
**hangen** ‘suspendere, faire qu’elle pende’; 2. *hengest*; 3. *henget*;—*A*: *hieng*; *B*: *hieng* “(ohn *e*)”; *C*: *hing* “(ohn *e*)”;—*gehangen*. It will be observed that Schottel seems to know only the strong verb, and that in a causative sense; or else he would have mentioned the weak verb in a note, as he generally does.  
**lassen**; *A*: 2. *lessest*; 3. *lesset*; *B*, *C*: -ä;—*lies*;—*gelassen*.  
**rahen**; *A*: 2. *retest*; 3. *rett*; *B*, *C*: 2. *rätest*; 3. *räte* (probably a misprint);—*riet*;—*gerahten*.  
**schlafen** (*B*: *slaffen*, etc.); 2. *schläffest*; 3. *schläfft*;—*schlieff*;—*geschlafen*.

## b.

**heissen**;—*hiess*;—*geheissen*. Here belongs, by analogy,  
**heischen**;—*hiesch*;—*geheischen*.

## c.

**hauen** (*A*: *hawen*, etc.); 2. *A*: *hawest*, *hewest*; *B*: *hauest*, *heuest*; *C*: *hauest*; 3. *C*: *hawet*;—*hieb*;—p. p. *A*: *gehawen*; *B*, *C*: *gehauen*.



**lauffen** ; 2. *läuffst* ; 3. *läufft* ;—*lieff* ;—*gelauffen*.

**stossen** ; 2. *stosset* ; 3. *stosset* ;—*sties* ;—*gestossen*.

d.

**ruffen** ; 2. *ruffst* ; 3. *rufft* ;—*rief* ;—*geruffen*.

This class shows few irregularities. In the 2. and 3. pers. sing. pres. indicative, -*ä*- prevails over -*e*-, at least in *B* and *C*, -*e*- being apparently used chiefly for the short sound. Noteworthy are the forms *stosset*, *stosset*, without umlaut.

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